DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 9den DECEMBER, 1820. N. 50.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal wy, in den tegenwoordigen staat van 'sLands Financie, op middelen moeten bedacht zyn om, te gelyker tyd dat de pretentien op de koloniale kas worden afbetaald, gelden in dezelve kas ter onzer beschikking te hebben, ten einde in de dringende behoeften van het Gouvernement te kunnen voorzien, zonder in de onaangename verpligting te worden gebragt van ons te bedienen van bezwarende middelen, welke wy, ten allen tyde, gaarne willen vermyden, doch waartoe wy, door mangel aan benoodigde penningen om geredelyk die uitgaven, welke geen uitstel kunnen lyden, te doen bestryden, tegen onze neiging, gedrongen zouden zyn toevlucht te nemen.

En aangezien wy ons overtuigd houden dat ieder Ingezeten met de meeste bereidvaardigheid het zyne zal willen toedragen tot bevordering van het heilzame oogmerk van onzen geliefden Koning, die zyne vaderlyke zorg tot deze kolonie gunstiglyk heeft gelieven uit te strekken en ons belast heeft met de uitvoering van zyne weldadige meeningen die des te spoediger de gewenschte uitwerking tot welzyn der Ingezetenen zullen hebben, wanneer een ieder, het belang van dit land zyner geboorte of inwoning ter harte nemende, genegen is de schikkingen welke wy, met de beste bedoelingen, tot geluk van allen, begrypen te kunnen en moeten werkstellig maken, met ter zyde stelling van eigen belang, te gemoet te komen en, met hoop op eene betere toekomst, geduld oefene ten aanzien der invordering van dat gene hetwelk hy mogt te vorderen hebben, doch thans niet ten volle zoude kunnen worden afbetaald.

Zoo is het, dat wy hebben raadzaam gevonden te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald: dat, aanvang nemende met primo der aanstaande maand December, alle regten, belastingen of eenige andere boegenaamde 'sLands middelen, wanneer dezelve op tien Pezos van Achten of minder beloopen in gangbare munten zullen moeten worden betaald; terwyl die welke meerdere sommen bedragen, gedeeltelyk, en wel tot de helft, met Ordonnancien op de koloniale kas, zullen mogen worden verrekend en de voldoening der andere helft in gangbare gelden zal moeten geschieden.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 29sten November 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. WEBB DUYCKINCK, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, dato ut supra.

(w. g.) W. WEBB DUYCKINCK, Sec.

Den 7den December 1820.

TE KOOP.

EEN goede Forte Piano met 4 Pedalen en 5½ Octaven, door de Gebroeders Erhardt, te Parys, men vervoege zich by Den Heer Jacob Machado.

Den 5den December 1820.

WAARSCHUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhorige eilanden, hiertoe by Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht Gouverneur speciaal geautoriseerd, brengt by deze ter kennisse der Ingezetenen, dat, hoezeer Zyne Excellentie geenzins voornemen is de gewone vermakelykheden by gelegenheid van het aanstaande Kersfeest en Nieuwejaar te beletten, hoogstdezelve echter elk en een ieder wil vermaand hebben, om geen Vuurwerken of Voetzoekers te werpen om, of by het Fort Amsterdam en verdere plaatzen, alwaar zulks zoude kunnen gevaarlyk zyn, of eenige quantiteit Kruid bewaard wordt, zoo mede om zulks na te laten op de openbare wegen alwaar men gewoon is te Paard of met Rytuig te passeren, tot voorkoming van alle of verdere ongelukken. Zullende de Politien op dit allen een waakzaam oog houden.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,

J. J. ELSEVIER.

EDICTALE CITATIE.

MET prealabel consent van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Ridder van de orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber over de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Doen de Weled. Heeren Jan Jacob Beaujon, Jonathan Ferguson en Wilhelm August van Spengler in kwaliteit als Sequesters over de Insolvente Kompagnieschap van C. W. Jutting, & Co. by appointement van den Ed. Achtb. Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie de dato 2den November 1820 geauthoriseerd in rechten te mogen ageeren, aan alle en eenen iegelyk zo hier te lande als elders wonende adverteeren, dat de genen die vermeenen mogten eenige actie of pretentie te hebben ten lasten gemelden Boedel gehouden zullen zyn, de Ingezetenen naamlyk hunne actie en pretentie binnen den tyd van agt dagen van heden af te rekenen, en de uitlandigen binnen negen maanden aan de voornoemde Heeren op en aan te geven, ten einde gemelde Boedel tot finale likwiditeit kan worden gebragt.

Dagvaardende de voornoemde Weled. Heeren in hunne kwaliteit de Ingezetenen die van des te doen in gebreken mogten blyven voor de Ed. Achtb. Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands tegen de eerste Sessie van welgemelde Raad, en de uitlandigen op de eerste zitting van dienzelfden Raad in de maand July 1821, ten einde aldaar staande rolle hunne actie of pretentie met de behoorlyke verificatien van dien in te brengen, op pœne dat tegens de non comparanten zal worden geprocedeert by default en verstek van actie.

Aldus voor de eerste maal gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, op Curaçao den 29sten November 1820.

(w. g.) H. R. HAYUNGA, Sec.

Den 7den December 1820.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Debiteuren aan de Insolvente Kompagnieschap van C. W. Jutting, & Co. worden zeer ernstig aangemaand en verzocht, om, in den loop dezer maand het verschuldigde te willen voldoen, vermits zoo spoedig als met de wezenlyke gesteldheid der zaken bestaanbaar is, eene finale afdoening of vereffening derzelve moet worden gedaan, en dus, al de nog uitstaande batige pretentien die met het begin van het aanstaande jaar 1821 mogte bevonden worden onafbetaald te zyn gebleven, ter behoorlyke regtsvordering zullen overgeleverd worden.

J. J. BEAUJON, qq.
J. FERGUSON, qq.
W. A. VAN SPENGLER, qq.

Den 24sten November 1820.

OPROEPING.

AL de genen welke nog onbetaalde Ordonnancien over het Jaar 1817 in hunne possessie hebben, worden hierby opgeroepen om dezelve op het Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor zoo spoedig mogelyk ter afbetaling aan te bieden.

De Raad Gentr. ad-int. der Financien,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 9den December 1820.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 22, en

De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Gouvernements Secretary,
Curaçao den 27sten November 1820.

VAN wege Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur wordt hierby ter kennis van het publiek gebragt, dat Zyne Excellentie, des Dingsdags van 12 tot 1 ure, audientie op het Gouvernements Huis, zal verlenen; kunnende een ieder zich voorts, wegens zaken van belang, alle dagen by Zyne Excellentie adresseren.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. WEBB DUYCKINCK.

Den 7den December 1820.

DE Pietermaay Wel te Vrede, alias Maria Pampuna welk geadverteerd was den 5den ulto. om onderhandsch verkocht te worden, zal zonder uitstel den 20sten dezer op publieke veiling gaan, indien er zich tegen dien tyd geen koopers opdoen,

JEOSUAH DE SOLA.

7th December, 1820.

THE Pietermaay Wel te Vrede, alias Maria *Pamphua*, advertised for private sale on the 5th ult. will be positively disposed of, at auction, on the 20th inst. if no application be made previous to that period.

JEOSUAH DE SOLA.

Den 5den December 1820.

DE HEEREN TWEED & MORRISON geven met den meesten eerbied aan de Inwoners van Curaçao te kennen, dat zy onlangs van New York zyn aangekomen, en voornemens zyn om op Scharloo hunne bezigheden als Stoelen makers voort te zetten, alwaar het hun genoegen zal aandoen om orders hiertoe van hunne vrienden te ontvangen, of van het publiek.

NB. Oude Stoelen zullen er geschilderd en weder verguld kunnen worden, volgens de gematigste pryzen.

Curaçao, 5th Dec. 1820.

MESSRS. TWEED & MORRISON respectfully beg leave to inform the Inhabitants of Curaçao, that they have lately arrived from New York, and intend carrying on the Chair Making business at Scharlo, where they will be happy to receive the orders of their friends, or the public in general.

NB. Old Chairs Painted and Regilt, at the most moderate prices.

Den 1sten December 1820.

DE ondergeteekende voornemens zynde binnen den loop van 5 maanden dit eiland te verlaten, verzoekt alle die genen, die aan hem nog oude rekeningen verschuldigd zyn, namelyk van de jaren 1816, 1817, 1818 en 1819, binnen vier weken te komen voldoen, en waarschouwt daarby, dat alle die bovengemelde onbetaalde rekeningen, op primo January 1821, aan den Procureur ter incasseering zullen worden overgegeven.

Idem presenteert te koop zyn wel gezorteerden Yzeren Winkel, met alle zyn toebehooren, bestaande in alle soorten van Scheeps en Huis Materialen, op zeer favorabele conditien.

J. H. SUTERMEISTER.

Den 1sten December 1820.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verleenen aan de equipagie van de Amerikaansche schooner Macdonough, daar zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

RUBIN AUGER, Kapitein.

Den 8sten December 1820.

NAAR ST. THOMAS.

Zal de zeer sterk gebouwde en snelzeilende gekoperde schooner CORNELIA, van ongeveer 40 tonnen, op of omtrent den 20sten dezer vertrekken; voor Vracht of Passage, hebbende zeer goede accomodatie, vervoege men zich by den Heer A. DEMEZA.

December 8, 1820.

FOR ST. THOMAS,

THE remarkable strong built, and fast sailing coppered schooner CORNELIA, about 40 tons burthen, will sail on or about the 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to Mr. A. DEMEZA.

DE Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal de Gouverneur dezer eilanden, by resolutie van Zyne Excellentie den Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien, d. d. 6den July 1820 No. 3-29, is aangeschreven geworden, om de alhier te lande bestaande belastingen, over het Jaar 1821 met ongeveer dertig duizend Guldens te verminderen en dienaangaande met den Raad van Policie de noodige maatregelen te beramen.

Zoo is het; dat wy, ter voldoening aan de evengemelde ministeriele aanschryving, na rypelyk overwogen te hebben hoe ver de bestaande belastingen zouden kunnen worden verminderd en hoedanig of tot welk bedrag de vermindering der zoodanige middelen welke, ofschoon niet geheel afgeschaft, echter ook als meest drukkend en moeyelyk voor de Ingezetenen en belemmerend voor den handel dezes eilands zyn aangemerkt, zoude moeten geschieden, hebben goedgevonden en besloten om de bestaande belastingen op dit eiland, over en gedurende het jaar 1821, door de afschaffing van sommige en het lager stellen van eenige middelen, gedurende dat tydvak, op de volgende wyze te verminderen.

1. Dat de volgende belastingen zullen worden afgeschaft, gelyk dezelve by deze staande het jaar 1821 voor vervallen worden gehouden—namelyk:

a. Die van een percent of publieke verkoopingen by publicatie van den toenmaligen Gouverneur dezes eilands, in dato 30sten September 1808, vastgesteld.

b. Op Veer-Tent-en Zeilponten, Water Canos en pleisier Vaartuigen, zoo mede op het houden van Paarden en Rydtuigen, by publicatien van Gouverneur Generaal en Raden alhier, in datis 7 en 18den Maart 1816, respectivelyk gelegd.

c. De ingevolge Gouvernements Publicatie van den 3den Augustus 1818 thans betaald wordende uitgaande regten op Zout, Piendas, Schapen, Kabrieten, Paarden, Ezels, Karpat Oly, Snuif, Lamoen in pekel, Lamoensap, Boonen, Oranje-schillen en Sigaren, welke voortbrengselen zyn van dit eiland of op hetzelve worden gemaakt.

d. Het Hoofdgeld zoo ten aanzien van Schippers, Ambachtslieden, Sjouwers Pontvoerers en Huisbedienden, by publicatie van Gouverneur Generaal en Raden evengemeld, in dato 5den Maart 1816, in werking gebragt.

2. De heffing op de volgende middelen in den loop van het jaar 1821 lager te stellen en aldus te bepalen:

a. Dat voor Slaven zal worden betaald vier Realen per hoofd over het geheele jaar, na dat volgens het oud Koloniaal gebruik, van het getal hetwelk een ieder bezit, oud en jong zonder onderscheid, een derde zal zyn afgetrokken, zoo dat deze belasting van het overige twee derde moet worden betaald.

b. Dat, by den invoer van de na te meldene West Indische producten, niet meer dan de helft der volgens Gouvernements publicatie van den 3den Augustus 1818 bestaande inkomende regten en waaggeld zal worden betaald—namelyk:

Koffy, Suiker, Cacao, Indigo, Catoen, Huiden, Kabrieten-vellen, Tabak, Cordovaan, Mahogny verwhout en andere houtsoorten, Caret, Melasse of Siroop, Quina, Salseparille en Levensmiddelen; zynde onder Levensmiddelen niet begrepen versche boomvruchten, als: Bananas, Bacobas, Chinas-appelen en dergelyken, mitsgaders Suikerriet en Annanassen, dewelke altyd vry van regten geweest zyn.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 5den December 1820, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 8sten daaropvolgende. (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Den 8sten December 1820.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING,

VOOR het Pakhuis van de ondergeteekenden op Woensdag en Donderdag den 13den en 14den dezer, van diverse Drooge Goederen, bestaande in de volgende artikelen: als 6-4 Ginghams, Haarlemmer Bonten, Listados, Gemeene Bonten, Haarlemmer Streep, Linnen Estopelles, Rusch Vlaams, Perkaal, Katoene Kousen, Gedrukt Katoen en Batist, Diemet, ditto gestreept, York Streep, Wit en Gecouleurd Pique, Meubel Katoen, Fyn Gaas voor Gordynen, Haarlemmer Garen, Osnabrugs Linnen, Glas en Yzerwerk, diverse Verven, Raap en Verf Oly, Touwwerk, Jenever, en een aantal andere artikelen. Gemelde Goederen zullen ten gerye der koopers by kleine loten worden verkocht, en de 4 per cent Vendu onkosten door de verkoopers worden betaald. De verdere condities zullen op den dag en plaats der verkooping worden bekend gemaakt.

BING & JUTTING.

8th Decemeer 1820.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

AT the Stores of the undersigned on Wednesday and Thursday next, being the 13th and 14th instant, of sundry Dry Goods, consisting of the following articles: 6-4 Ginghams, Haarlem Checks, Listados, Common Checks, Stripe, Linen Estopillas, Russia Shetings, Cotton Cambrics, Cotton Hose, Printed Calicoes and Cambrics, Jeans, Royal Ribbons, York Stripe, White and Coloured Quiltings, Furniture Prints, Fine Lawn for Curtains, Haarlem Thread, Osnaburgs, Glassware, Hardware, Sundry Paint, Paint and Rape Oil, Cordage, Gin, and a variety of other articles. Said goods will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and to facilitate the sale. The subscribers will take upon themselves to pay the 4 per cent due to government. Further conditions to be made known at the time and place of the vendue.

BING & JUTTING.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

4.	bark	Mercurius, Domingo,	St. Thomas
5.	golet	Alexander, Coolman,	Aruba

UITGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

2.	golet	Admiraal van de Capellen, Diedenhoven,	Spaansche kust
4.	——	Alexander, Wilkins,	Zee
	——	Harmony Hall, Penso,	Sp. kust
6.	——	Janette, Porrier,	Spaansche kust
	——	Anne, Bolwig,	Heyti
	bark	Eliza, Cortis,	Maracaybo
	golet	Alexander, Coolman,	Aruba

Op laatsleden Woensdag den 6den dezer, werd er een koninglyk salut gevuurd door de Artillarie kompagnie en van Zyne Majesteit's korvet Komeet, ter eere van Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid den Prins van Oranje. Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur had een kleine doch uitgezochte party ten diné, om dezen dag te vieren.

Het volgende zeer belangryk nieuws werd alhier op Woensdag avond van Puerto Cabello ontvangen, en aan ons medegedeeld, door een zeer aanzienlyk huis van commercie:

"Op den 27sten van laatstleden maand werd er een wapenstilstand geteekend, te St. Anna naby Truxillo, bestaande uit 13 artikels, welke evenwel niet publiek zyn gemaakt; maar men veronderstelde, dat zy tot basis het herstel der vrede hebben. Twee gedeputeerden zyn er aan iedere zyde benoemd geworden om naar Spanje te vertrekken, en aldaar de zaken met de Cortes volkomenlyk tot schikking te brengen, en stonden ingescheept te worden aan boord der korvet Descubierta, vergezeld door generaal Morillo. Zy vertrekken voor eerst naar de Havanna en zullen van daar aan boord van een fregat den overtogt naar Spanje doen."

Het volgende uittreksel van een' brief van Puerto Cabello, gedagteekend den 5den dezer, geeft eenige nadere byzonderheden op van deze belangryke zaken:

"Op den 27sten ll. in den morgenstond ontmoette generaal Bolivar, vergezeld door zynen staf, onze commissarissen in het hoofd kwartier van generaal Morillo. Deze generaals omhelsden elkander op de vriendelykste wyze, en betreurden bitterlyk het onschuldig bloed, dat in Venezuela vergoten was geworden. Vervolgens werd de Constitutie en de Spaansche natie door generaal Bolivar erkend. Beide generaals namen toen een' grooten steen op die tusschen hen lag, en plaatsten denzelven op het plein van de stad, om tot eene merkwaardige getuigenis hunner ontmoeting te dienen. Deze dag werd doorgebragt met de meeste vreugde en geestdrift, en des nachts sliepen de generaals in dezelfde kamer. Op den volgenden dag werden er twee officieren afgevaardigd met de tyding van deze gebeurtenis naar het koningryk van St. Fè, twee naar Calabozo, 2 naar Guayana en 2 naar Margaritha. Deze laatsten worden hier heden of morgen verwacht, en zullen zich inschepen aan boord van een oorlogschip naar hunne bestemming. Generaal Morillo heeft 40 paspoorten aan verscheidene officieren van Bolivar's leger uitgedeeld, om tot hunne woningen terug te keren, en hunne families te bezoeken. Dit is alles, dat wy tot op dit oogenblik van deze zeer belangryke zaken weten, en aldus is gelukkiglyk en in een oogenblik geëindigd de worstelstryd van Venezuela, welke nu ruim 10 jaren geduurd heeft."

Tot byvoegsel van het bovengemelde vernemen wy, dat, voor de wapenstilstand geteekend werd, er twee niets beduidende gevechten hebben plaats gehad, tusschen de Koningsgezinden en de Independenten, beide zoo gezegd wordt, zyn ten voordeele der eersten uitgevallen. Men voegt er insgelyks by, dat de wapenstilstand welke tusschen deze generaals geteekend is, zeer voordeelige voorwaarden voor de Independenten behelzen. Wy zyn niet in bezit van byzonderheden, maar ons is te verstaan gegeven, dat ieder officier van het Independensche leger, den rang zal behouden, welken hy thans heeft, en dat de Independenten geregeerd zullen worden door hunne eigene wetten, onder de bescherming van de Spaansche natie.

Sedert dat het hier voorgaande in druk was, ontvingen wy eene buiten gewoone Caracas Courant van den 26sten November, van welke wy de volgende vertaling gemaakt hebben.

"Wy hebben berigten van zyne excellentie van den 17den uit Carache ontvangen. Het leger was in Humucaro, en had ontvangen tot parlamentairen van Bolivar opperhoofd van het van ons afgescheidene gouvernement, de kolonels Sucre en den heer Ambrosio Plaza, welke er een dag verbleven, en het karacter van zyne excellentie als ook de edelmoedige behandeling die hy hen aangedaan had bewonderden.

"De vyanden lieten op den 15den by hunnen terugtogt de lyfwacht, genaamd de Ker in Carache, zamen gesteld uit een esquadron kavalerie, de beste zyner troepen. Twee kompagnies van onze huzaren, gecommandeerd door de kapiteinen Real en Atienza, welke de voorhoede hadden, gaven den vollen laag, en in een oogenblik was de vyand in zulke verwarring, dat zy achter lieten eenige geweeren, vele wapens van alle klassen, 70 paarden, 7 gevangenen, en het overschot te voet of te paard, verspreiden zich geheel, van de welke sommigen den weg naar St. Anna insloegen, in welke rigting zich het vyandelyke voetvolk begaf, aldaar schrik en wanorde verspreiddende.

Den 16den kwamen te Carache aan nieuwe parlementairen van Bolivar, eischende met den grootsten nadruk het spoedige vertrek van onze commissarissen de heeren D. Ramon Correa, D. Juan Rodriguez del Tore en D. Francisco Gonzalez van Linares. Z. E. de generaal en chef herhaalde aan deze zyne bevelen, om hun vertrek naar Barquisimeto te bespoedigen, alwaar zy den 17den waren; niets anders konnende verzekeren, als dat Z. E. belast met het lot van Venezuela, gereed is geweest die lang gewenschte dagen van vreede te verschaffen, met eene opregtheid, standvastigheid en bestendigheid die hem eigen zyn, en die tevens te gelyk noodzakelyk zyn voor de waardigheid van de groote natie.

"De Indiaansche kolonel Reyes Vargas, met honderd mannen, welke hy byeen heeft kunnen verzamelen, sedert zyne nederlaag op den 3den dezer te Rio del Tocuyo, was op het punt om Carache binnen te trekken, dat bezet is door onze troepen, toen hy gewaarschuwd werd door eenen enkelden verrader, die in deze getrouwe plaats was. De verrassing welke door dit berigt veroorzaakt werd, verstrooide zyne magt zoodanig, dat hy slechts met vyftien mannen vlugtte, van naby gevolgd door den kommandant D. Thomas Garcia, dewelke met twee compagnien van zyn battaillon, de eerste van Valencey en eene van de huzaren vertrokken, tot zyne vervolging, welke hem waarschynelyk achterhalen zullen."

On Wednesday last, the 6th instant, royal salutes were fired by the artillery company, and from His Majesty's corvette Comet, in honor of the Birth-Day of His Royal Highness the Heriditary Prince of Orange. His Excellency the Governor entertained a small select party at Dinner to celebrate the day.

The following very important intelligence was received in this island on the

evening of Wednesday last, from Puerto Cabello, and communicated to us the next morning through a respectable commercial here, when we immediately presented it to the public in an extra half sheet, but as many of our Subscribers did not receive the same, we reprint it for their information.

On the 27th of last month an armistice was signed between Generals Morillo and Bolivar at St. Anna, near Truxillo, consisting of thirteen articles, which however had not been made public, but it was understood that they had for basis the restoration of peace. Two deputies had been appointed on each side to proceed to Spain to arrange matters finally with the Cortes, and were to embark on board the corvette Descubierta, accompanied by general Morillo. They proceed in the first place for the Havana, and will there take their passage on board a frigate for Spain.

The following extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, dated the 5th instant, gives some further information of these important affairs:

"On the 27th ult. in the morning, General Bolivar, accompanied by his staff, met our commissioners at the head-quarters of General Morillo. The Generals embraced each other in a most friendly manner, and bitterly deplored the innocent blood that had been shed in Venezuela; and afterwards the Constitution and the Spanish nation was acknowledged by General Bolivar. Both Generals then took up a large stone between them, and placed it in the square of the town to serve as a memorable testimony of their meeting. The day was spent with much joy and enthusiasm, and at night the Generals slept in the same room.

"On the following day two officers were dispatched with the news of this event to the kingdom of St. Fé, two for Calabozo, two for Guayana, and two for Margarita, these latter are expected here to-day or to-morrow, and will embark on board a man of war for their destination. General Morillo granted 40 passports to different officers of General Bolivar's army, to return to their homes and visit their families. This is all that we know up to this moment of these important matters; and thus have happily terminated in an instant the struggles of Venezuela, which have lasted now upwards of ten years."

In addition to the above we learn, that previous to the signing of the armistice two trifling actions had been fought between the Royalists and Independents, both of which are said to have terminated in favor of the former. It is likewise added that the armistice signed by the Generals, contains propositions very favorable to the Independents, we are not in possession of the particulars, but are given to understand that each officer of the Independent army is to retain the rank he holds, and that the Independents are to be governed by laws of their own, under the protection of the Spanish nation.

Since the above was in type, we received a Caracas Gazette Extraordinary of the 26th of November, from which we have made the following translation.

"We are in possession of accounts from H. E. dated Careche 17th inst. Our army, situated at Humucaro, admitted as deputies from the chief of the disaffected government, (Bolivar), colonels Secre and Ambrosio Plaza, who sojourned there one day, and admired the character of H. E. and the generous reception he gave them.

"The enemy on the 5th had left in his rear at Careche the so called guard of honor, composed of one squadron of cavalry, the choicest of his troops. Two companies of our hussars, headed by captains Real and Atienza, who were in the van, charged, and in a moment so completely foiled them, that they left some killed on the field, a quantity of arms of every description, 70 horses, 7 prisoners, and the remainder whether on foot or mounted disappeared.

"On the 16th fresh deputies from Bolivar arrived at Careche, enjoining with great earnestness the prompt departure of our commissioners, Messrs. Ramon Correa, Juan Rodriguez del Toro, and Francisco Gonzales de Linares. H. E. the general in chief reiterated his orders to these gentlemen, to accelerate their march from Barquisimeto, where they were on the 17th, and no doubt, H. E. who is charged with the destinies of Venezuela, is ready to grant, her those days so long wished for, with the sincerity, firmness and integrity characteristic of him, and inseparable from the dignity of the Great Nation.

"The Indian colonel Reyes Vargas, with 100 men, rallied after his overthrow on the 3d inst. on the river del Tocuyo, and was about entering Careche when occupied by our troops, but he was warned from it by the only scoundrel existing in that very faithful town; his surprise, however, was such, that his forces dispersed so speedily as to leave only 15 men to accompany him in his flight, who were closely pursued by the commandant Don Thomas Garcia, with two companies of his battalion 1st of Valencey, and the other of hussars.

"The mail from Coro and Cumarebo is this moment arrived. The comptroller general of St. Fé landed at the latter place with despatches for H. E. and immediately prodeeded to head-quarters. From both places the re-capture of that kingdom by Calzada is already confirmed, who with 8000 men entered the capital on the 3d September without firing a shot. In Tunja some disturbance took place, but here the foe was exterminated, as also at Socorro, under the command of Santander, who owed his safety to flight. The division of St. Martha has crossed the Magdalena, and worsted the relics of the enemy who were beseiging Carthagena. It is probable that a part of Calzada's army is already advancing towards Cucuta."

The improbability of the above statement, as far as respects the re-capture of St. Fé, will appear evident from the following translation of a document inserted in the Columbia of the 1st October, 1820, printed in the city of Bogota, the capital of the vice-royalty of St. Fé.

Proclamation of H. E. the Vice President of the Republic of Columbia.

Francisco de Paula Santander, of the Order of Liberators of Venezuela and Cundinamarca, decorated with the cross of Boyaca, Brigadier General of the armies of the Republic, and Vice President of the Department of Cundinamarca, &c. &c. &c.

Inhabitants of Cundinamarca!—It is now a year since I announced to you my having assumed the reins of government in these provinces. I then protested that you would never again be enthralled by the bias of those errors, which in the fatal year 1816, had bent your neck to the Spanish yoke: you have witnessed the fulfilment of my promise.

People of Cundinamarca!—With a liberal hand you have tendered your co operation to government. You have equally fulfilled your duties and my dispositions: to this generous disinterestedness, the smiling situation wherein you now behold yourselves is greatly due. Receive the assurance of my approbation, and suspend not the exercise of any efforts in future, under the conviction and hope, that the day is not far distant, when with rapture I shall declare any further sacrifices from you unnecessary.

Fellow Citizens!—In viewing the brilliant course, with which the Columbian Republic moves this day on the globe, I can glory in nothing else, but having strained every nerve to carry into effect the orders of the Liberator, and of having solicited frequent opportunities of collecting the most authentic momentos of your patriotism, of your zeal, obedience and love. You have earned the right of appertaining to the Columbian nation. I declare to you, that the sacrifice of my life will never be so grateful, as when it shall be required for the freedom and independence of the people of Cundinamarca.

Bogota, 21st September 1820—2d of the Republic of Columbia. SANTANDER.

ST. THOMAS.

Nov. 17.—The U. S. Brig of war Enterprise, captain Carney, arrived here on Wednesday last, from New York;—on coming to anchor she fired a salute, which was returned from Fort Christian.

His Britannic majesty's sloop Falmouth, capt Parcell, arrived here on Friday afternoon from Barbados, bringing down the 1st October mail, by which conveyance London papers to the 5th of that month have been received.

The U. S. brig Enterprise sailed on Saturday, and the British sloop of war Falmouth, yesterday.

His majesty's corvette Najeden, captain I. I. Swenson, arrived here yesterday evening, from Copenhagen, last from St. Croix;—this morning at sun rise she interchanged salutes with Fort Christian.

We have been favored with a Barbados paper (The Globe) of the 16th inst. containing London news two days later than received by the mail. The following are extracts:—

BARBADOS, November 16.

Justice triumphant over vice!! or the disgrace of British ministers made manifest!!

Yesterday arrived the ship Reikes from London, last from Gravesend in 35 days, consigned to the house of Messrs. Jemmert & Pierresoot By this vessel we have been favoured with the Times paper of the 7th, two days later than those received by the Packet: Its contents are highly interesting, being occupied with the evidence in *favour* of her majesty; and such as to convince every rational and unprejudiced mind of her innocence as far as regards Bergami.—The witnesses that have been examined are of the most respectable kind, and tend to confirm in our minds, what we have always been foremost in supporting, that the charges against her has been a foul conspiracy to destroy her character and her life; arising out of the agency of a corrupt and wicked set of rulers. Perhaps never was a ministry placed in such an awful and responsibie situation as that of England at the present moment. Not only the eyes of Europe, but of the whole world are looking up to them for the decision of an event that has sullied the reputation and brought into contempt a government which has existed for ages the pride of the nation and the envy of the world. With such clear and positive testimony before them, should ministers dare to pronounce judgment against the queen, it will be a death blow to the political existence of Great Britain, and a scene of horror and confusion will probably ensue, which will eclipse the dreadful crimes recorded of Robespierre during his revolutionary career in France. Should they acquit her, what will be the result? Will not the people call loudly for vengeance on the authors of this hellish plot? Taking the subject before us in what point we will, nothing but a deep and solemn gloom surrounds us. But such is the present state of England, that the people's minds by the continual and unceasing persecutions that have been exercised against them, they have maddened into rage beyond controul; and it would require a less consideration than that of the queen's case to put them into action. With the massacre at Manchester—the Cato-street conspiracy—the incarceration of some of their most popular leaders—and the degradation of an illustrious and favourite queen, working upon their minds, something dreadful is to be apprehended for the safety of the British throne. God grant us a happy deliverance, and that what we have now predicted may never be realised. The next Packet will no doubt be ever interesting but whether ministers condemn or acquit her, they will take time to deliberate, and by amusing the people from a subject so dear to every British bosom, contrive means for their own personal security. The following we have hastily extracted from the London Times:—

LONDON.

Oct. 7.—Till yesterday the triumphs of the queen of England over this foul conspiracy against her had been no more than of a negative kind. The evidence to inculpate her had only failed of its object—had only fallen short of its purpose—and left her majesty untouched. But yesterday was indeed a glorious day; she carried the war into the enemies' quarters, and there shook, dispersed, and scattered all the filthy fabrications which they had arrayed against her. First, the malignity of her majesty's enemies was shown by this. Lady Charlotte Lindsay lived with the queen, and being able to discover no impropriety in her conduct, was yet alarmed by the atrocity of the reports circulated abroad. It is evident, therefore, as the most scrupulous and close inspection of her majesty could detect no fault within doors, that it is out of doors that those reports must have been invented and promulgated. However, it is not now with the origin of the infamous slanders we have to do; that may become the subject of future investigation. The positive conduct of the queen is the object of present anxiety: we, therefore, recommend to all England to read, the evidence of her majesty's two chamberlains, the Hon. Keppel Craven and Sir William Gell. Those assertions which hitherto failed of carrying conviction to any rational mind, from the character of the witnesses, respecting her majesty's indelicate dress at the Neapolitan masked ball—her speedy return from the Opera—confusion, and apparent agitation of spirits—are positively unsworn by men of the first character. Her majesty stopped among the the latest at the Opera, on the second night after her arrival at Naples, so as to have wearied out the infirmities of one of her attendants; she saw the curtain drop, and her dresses at the masquerade were decent and appropriate.—Upon these points the nation has the evidence of Mr. Keppel Craven and Sir William Gell against Signor Majocci and the woman De Mont. Bergami's qualities and original station in life are attested to have been most respectable; and even on entering the queen's service as a courier, his old master—no less a person than an Austrian minister at Milan—embraced him in the public streets, according to the fashion of the continent among the nearest friends.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the House of Brunswick.—May it enjoy many such. But may they rather be employed in diffusing blessings to their people than in defeating conspiracies against their own lives, and honour! The evidence of Mr. Craven and Sir Wm. Gell ought to be printed officially, and sent round to all the Courts of Europe.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.

Letter of Counsellor Phillips to the King.

The following excellent letter to the king, from the pen of that celebrated barrister, Charles Philips, Esq. we doubt not will be read with peculiar pleasure, as it relates most particularly to the situation of our persecuted queen. It is unnecessary to remark on the beauties of tha composition: the work will speak for itself:

Sire,—When I presumeto address you on the subject which afflicts and agitates the country, I do so with the most profound sentiments of respect and loyalty But I am no flatterer. I wish well to your illustrious house, and therefore I address you in the tone of simple truth—the interests of the king and queen are identified, and her majesty's advocate must be your's. The degradation of any branch of your family, must, in some degree, compromise the dignity of all, and be assured there is as much danger as discredit in familiarizing the public eye to such a spectacle. I have no doubt that the present exhibition is not your royal wish; I have no doubt it is the work of wily sycophants and slanderers, who have persuaded you of what they know to be false, in the base hope that it may turn out to be profitable. With the view, then, of warning you against interested hypocrisy, and of giving to your heart its naturally humane and noble inclination, I invoke your attention to the situation of your persecuted consort! I implore of you to consider whether it would not be for the safety of the state, for the tranquillity of the country, for the honor of your house, and for the interests alike of royalty and humanity, that an helpless female should be permitted to pass in peace the few remaining years which unmerited misery has spared to her.

It is now, Sire, about five-and-twenty years since her majesty landed on the shores of England—a princess by birth—a queen by marriage—the relative of kings—and the daughter and the sister of a hero. She was then young—direct from the indulgence of a paternal court—the blessing of her aged parents, of whom she was the hope and stay—and happiness shone brightly o'er her; her life had been all sunshine—timefor her had only trod on flowers; and if the visions which endear, and decorate, and hallow home, were vanished for ever, still did she resign them for the sacred name of wife, the sworn affection of a royal husband, and the allegiance of a glorious and gallant people.—She was no more to see her noble father's hand unhelm the warrior's brow to fondle o'er his child—no more for her a mother's tongue delighted as it taugh: that ear which never heard a strain—that eye which never opened on a scene, but those of careless, crimeless, cloudless infancy, was now about to change its dulcet tones and fairy visions for the accent and the country of the stranger. But she had heard the character of Britons—she knew that chivalry and courage co-existed—she knew that where the brave man and the free man dwelt the very name of *woman* bore a charmed sway; and where the voice of England echoed your royal pledge, to "love, and worship, and cleave to her alone," she but looked upon your Sire's example, and your nation's annals, and was satisfied. Pause and contemplate her enviable station at the hour of these unhappy nuptials! The created world could scarcely exhibit a more interesting spectacle. There was no earthly bliss of which she was not either in the possession or the expectancy. Royal alike by birth and by alliance—honoured as the choice of England's heir, reputed the most accomplished gentleman in Europe—her reputation spotless as the unfallen snow—her approach heralded by a people's prayer, and her footsteps obliterated by an obsequious nobility—her youth like the lovely season which it typified, one crowded garland of rich and fragrant blossoms, refreshing every eye with present beauty, and filling every heart with promised benefits! No wonder that she feared no famine in that spring-tide of her happiness—no wonder that the speech was rapture, and her step was buoyancy! She was the darling of parents' hearts—a kingdom was her dower—her very glance, like the sun of heaven, diffused light, and warmth, and luxury around it—in her public hour, fortune concentred all its rays upon her, and when she shrunk from its too radiant noon, it was within the shelter of a husband's love, which God and nature, and duty and morality, assured her unreluctant faith should be eternal. Such was she then, all joy and hope, and generous credulity, the credulity that springs from honour and from innocence. And who could blame it? You had a world to chuse, and she was your selection—your ages were compatible—your births were equal—you had drawn her from the house where she was honourable and happy—you had a prodigal allowance showered on you by the people—you had bowed your anointed head before the altar, and sworn by its majesty to cherish and protect her, and this you did in the presence of that moral nation from whom you hold the crown, and in the face of that church of which you are the guardian. The ties which bound you were of no ordinary texture—you stood not in the situation of some secluded profligate, whose brutal satiety might leave its victim to a death of solitude, where no eye could see, nor echo tell the quiverings of her agony. Your elevation was too luminous and too lofty to be overlooked, and she, who confided with a vestal's faith and a virgin's purity in your honour and your morals, had a corroborative pledge in that publicity, which could not leave her to suffer or be sinned against in secret. All the calculations of her reason, all evidence of her experience, combined their confirmation. Her own parental home was purity itself, and your's might have bound republicans to royalty; it would have been little less than treason to have doubted you; and, oh! she was right to brush away the painted vermin that infest a court, who would have withered up her youthful heart with the wild errors of your ripe minority! Oh! she was right to trust the honour of "Fair England's" heir, and weigh but as a breath-blown grain of dust a thousand follies and a thousand faults balanced against the conscience of her husband. She did confide, and what has been the consequence?

History must record it, sire, when the brightest gem in your diadem shall have mouldered, that this young, confiding, inexperienced creature had scarcely heard the last congratulatory address upon her marriage, when she was exiled from her husband's bed, banished from her husband's society and abandoned to the pollution of every slanderous sycophant who chose to crawl over the ruin! Merciful God! was it meet to leave a human being so situated, with all her passions excited and enflamed to the impulses of such abandonment? Was it meet thus to subject her inexperienced youth to the scorpion stinging of exasperated pride, and all its incidental natural temptations? Was it right to fling the shadow of a husband's frown upon the then unsullied snow of her reputation? Up to the blight of that all-withering hour no human tongue dared to asperse her character. The sun of patronage was not then strong enough to quicken into life the serpent brood of slanders: no starveling aliens, no hungry tribe of local expectants, then hoped to fatten upon the offals of the royal reputation, she was not long enough in widowhood to give the spy and the purjurer even a colour for their inventions. The peculiarities of the foreigner—the weakness of the female—the natural vivacity of youthful innocence, could not even be tortured into "demonstrations strong"; for you, yourself, in your recorded letter, had left her purity not only unimpeached but unsuspected. That invaluable letter, the living document of your separation, gives us the sole reason for your exile, that your "inclinations" were not in your power! That sire, and that alone, was the terrific reason which you gave your consort for this public and heart-rending degradation. Perhaps they were not; but, give me leave to ask, are not the obligations of religion independent of us? Has any man a right to square the solemnities of marriage according to his rude caprices? Am I your lowly subject, to understand that I may kneel before the throne of God, and promise conjugal felicity till death, and self-absolve myself whatever moment it suits my "inclination"? Not so will that mitred bench who see her majesty arraigned before them read to you this ceremony.—They will tell you it is the most solemn ordinance of man—consecrated by the approving presence of our Saviour—acknowledged by the whole civilized community—the source of life's purest pleasures, and of death's happiest consolations—the rich fountain of our life and being, whose draught not only purifies existence, but causes man to live in his posterity;—they will tell you that it cannot perish by "inclination," but by crime, and that if there is any difference between the prince and the peasant who invoke its obligation, it is in the more enlarged duty entailed upon him, to whom the Almighty has vouchsafed the influence of an example.

Thus, then, within one year after her marriage, was she flung "like a loathsome weed" upon the world, no cause assigned except your loathing inclination! It mattered nothing, that, for you she had surrended all her worldly prospects—that she had left her home, her parents, and her country—that she had confided in the honour of a prince, and the heart of a man, and the faith of a Christian; she had, it seems, in one little year "outlived your liking," and the poor, abandoned, branded, heart-rent outcast, must bear it all in silence, for—*she was a defenceless woman and a stranger.* Let any man of ordinary feeling think on her situation at this trying crisis, and say he does not feel his heart's blood boil within him! Poor unfortunate! who could have envied her her salaried shame and her royal humilation? The lowest peasant in her reversionary realm was happy in the comparison. The parents that loved her were far, far away—the friends of her youth were in another land—she was alone and among strangers, and he who should have rushed between her and the bolt of heaven, left her exposed to a rude world's caprices. And yet she lived, and lived without a murmer; her tears were silent—her sighs were lonely; and when *you* perhaps in the rich blaze of earth's magnificence forgot that such a wretch existed, no reproach of her's awoke your slumbering memory. Perhaps she cherished the visionary hope, that the babe whose "perilous infancy" she cradled, might one day be her hapless mother's advocate! How fondly did she trace each faint resemblance! Each little casual paternals smile, which played upon the features of that child, and might some distant day be her redemption! How, as it lisped the sacred name of father, did she hope its innocent infant tone might yet awake within that father's breast some fond association! Oh, sacred fancies! Oh, sweet and solemn visions of a mother—who but must hallow thee! Blest be the day dream that beguiles her heart, and robes each cloud that hovers o'er her child in airy colours of that heart's creation! To soon life's wintry whirlwind must come to sweep the prismed vapour into nothing.

Thus, Sire, for many and many a heavy year did your deserted queen beguile her solitude. Meanwhile for *you* a flattering world assumed its *harlot* smiles the ready lie denied your errors, the villain courtier defied each act, which in an humble man was merely duty, and mid the din of pomp, and mirth, and revelry, if remorse spoke, 'twas inarticulate. Believe me, Sire, when all the tongues that flattered you are mute, and all the gaudy pageants that deceived you are not even a shadow, an awful voice will ask in thunder, did your poor wife deserve this treatment, merely from some distaste of "inclination?" It must be answered. Did not the altar's vow demand a strict fidelity, and was it not a solemn and a sworn duty, "for better and for worse," to watch and tend her—correct her waywardness by gentle chiding, and fling the fondness of an husband's love between her errors and the world? It must be answered, where the poorest rag upon the poorest beggar in your realm shall have the splendour of a coronation garment.

Sad, alas! were these sorrows of her solitude; but sad as they were, they were but in their infancy. The first blow passed—a second and severer followed. The darling child, over whose couch she shed her silent tear—upon whose head she poured her daily benediction—in whose infant smile she lived, and moved, and had her being, was torn away, and in the mother's sweet endearments she could no longer lose the miseries of the wife. Her father, and her laureled brother too, upon the field of battle, sealed a life of glory, happy in a soldier's death, far happier that this dreadful day was spared them! Her sole surviving parent followed soon, and though they left her almost alone on earth, yet how could she regret them? she has at least the bitter consolation, that their poor child's miseries did not break their hearts. Oh, miserable woman! made to rejoice over the very grave of her kindred, in mournful gratitude that their hearts are marble.

During a long probation of exile and of woe, bereft of parents, country, child and husband, she had one solace still—*her character* was unblemished. By a refinement upon cruelty, even that consolation was denied her. Twice had she to undergo the inquisition of a *secret* trial, originating in foul conspiracy, and ending in complete acquittal. The charity of her nature was made the source of crime—The peculiarities inseparable from her birth were made the ground of accusation—her very servants were questioned whether every thought, and word, and look, and gesture, and visit, were not all so many *overt acts* of adultery; and when her most sacred moments had been heartlessly explored, the tardy verdict which freed her from the guilt, could not absolve her from the humiliating consciousness of the accusation. Your gracious father, indeed, with a benevolence of heart more royal than his royalty, interposed his arm between innocence and punishment; for punishment it was, most deep and grievous, to meet discountenance from all your family, and see the fame which had defied all proof, made the capricious sport of hint and insinuation, while that father lived, she still had some protection; even in his night of life there was a sanctity about him which awed the daring of the highway slanderer—his honest, open, genuine *English* look, would have silenced a whole banditti of Italians.—Your father acted upon the principles he professed—he was not more reverenced as a king than he was beloved and respected as a man; and no doubt he felt how poignant it must have been to be denounced as a criminal, without crime, and treated as a widow in her husband's life-time. But death was busy with her best protectors, and the venerable form is lifeless now, which would have shielded a daughter and a Brunswick. He would have warned the Milan panders to beware the honour of his ancient house; he would have told them, that a prying, pettifogging, purchased inquisition upon the unconscious privacy of a royal female, was not in the spirit of the English character; he would have disdained the *petty larceny* of any *diplomatic pick-pocket;* and he would have told the whole rabble of Italian informers and swindling ambassadors, that his daughter's existence should not become a perpetual proscription; that she was doubly allied to him by birth and marriage; and that those who exacted all a wife's obedience, should have previously procured for her a husband's countenance. God reward him! There is not a father or an husband in the land, whose heart does not *at this moment* make a pilgrimage to his monument.

(To be continued.)
